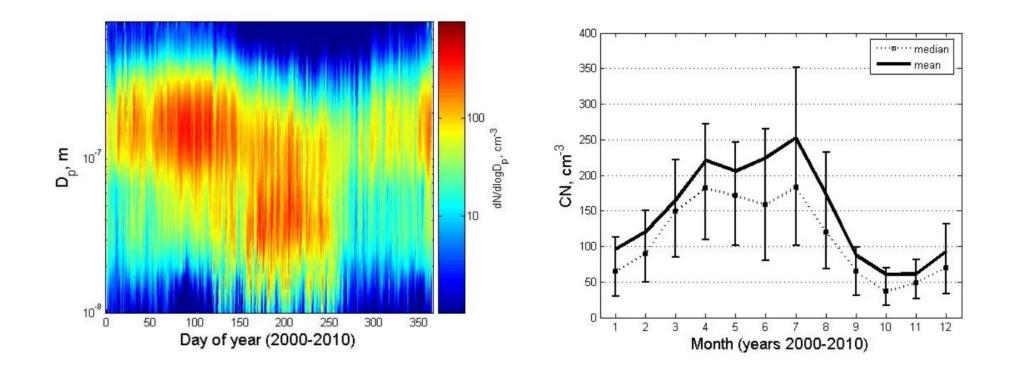
Summary of lidar and star-photometer measurments in Ny-Alesund during the moon-photometer intercomparison campaign

> Christoph Ritter (AWI Potsdam)

christoph.ritter@awi.de

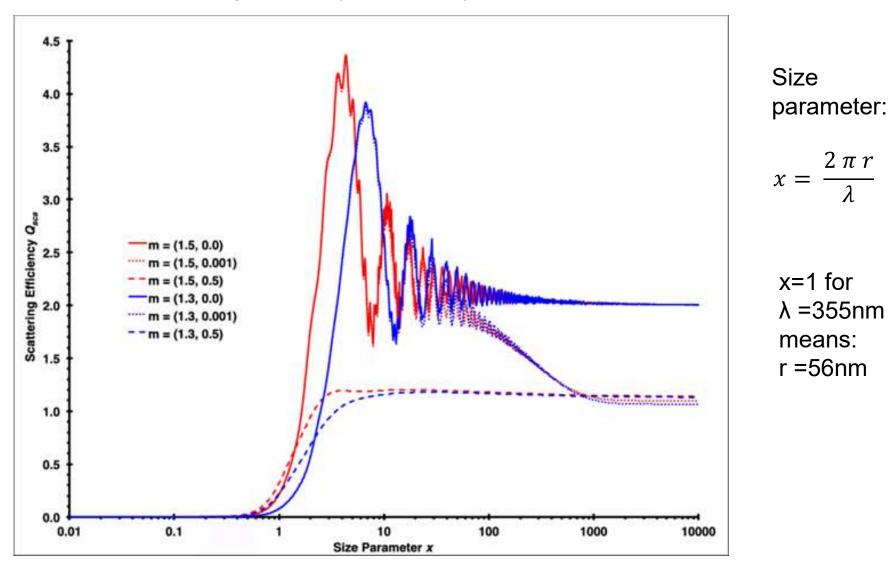
## Tunved 2013, ACP: Arctic aerosol life cycle



Arctic Haze in spring: because particles are larger, have larger scattering efficiency

Max. aerosol number concentration in summer due to marine aerosol

Scattering efficiency, Mie theory:



Arctic aerosol is generally small and at the edge of visibility! Size more important than chem. composition!

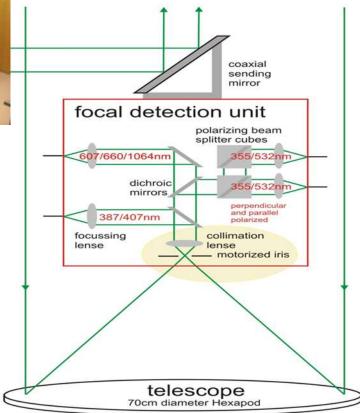
# KARL: Koldewey Aerosol Raman Lidar

Backscatter ( $\beta$ ) @ 355nm, 532nm, 1064nm Extinktion ( $\alpha$ ) @ 355nm, 532nm Depolarisation ( $\delta$ ) @ 355nm, 532nm Water vapor (mr) @ 407nm, 660nm

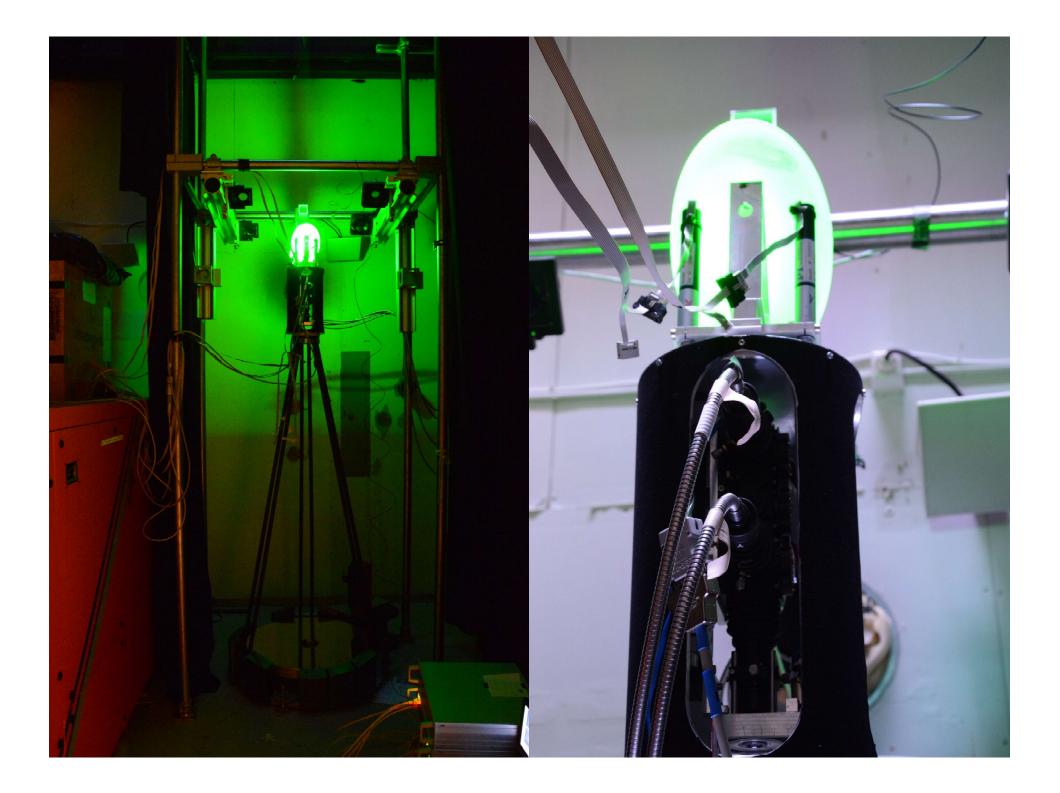


Spectra 290 /50 Laser (10W / colour) 70cm mirror Fov: 2.2 mrad Licel transients, Hamamatsu PMTs Overlapp > 700m Tropo- & stratosphere

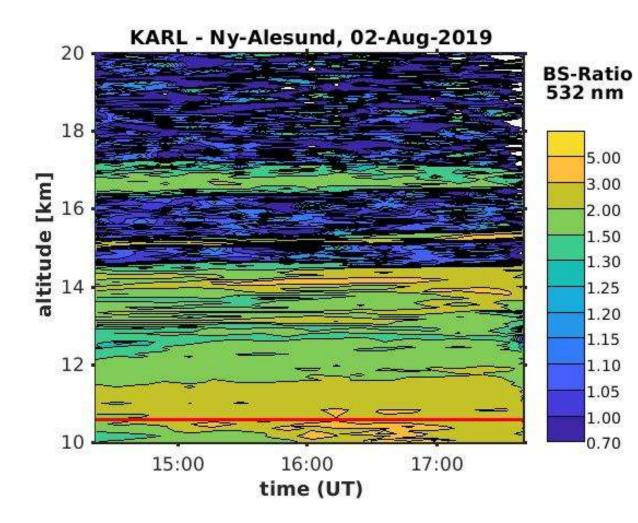






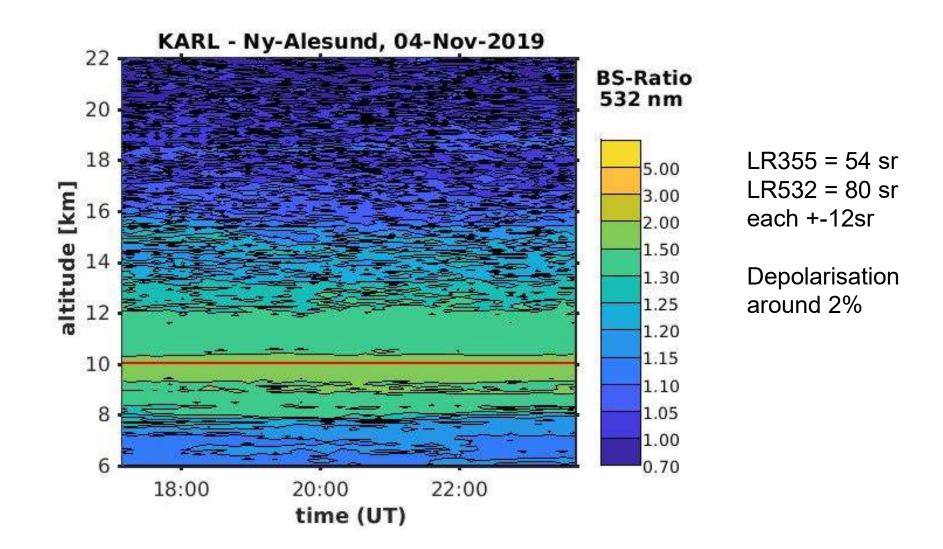


# (something partially different) Stratospheric aerosol layer late summer – early winter 2019 / 20

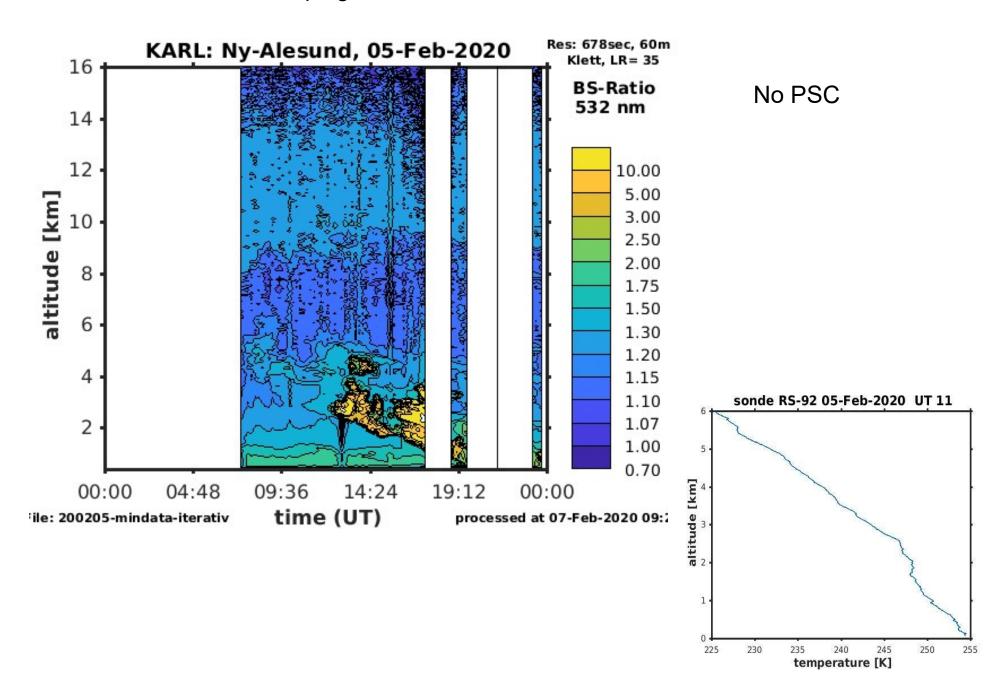


LR355 = 30 sr (+-5)

LR532: ?? Too noisy, daylight 3 months later:

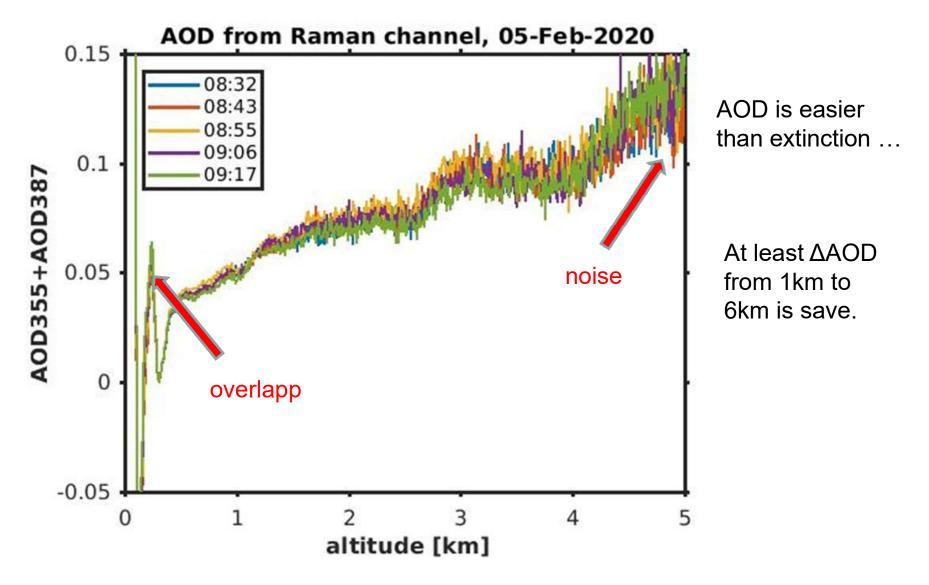


Now our campaign: case 5 Feb



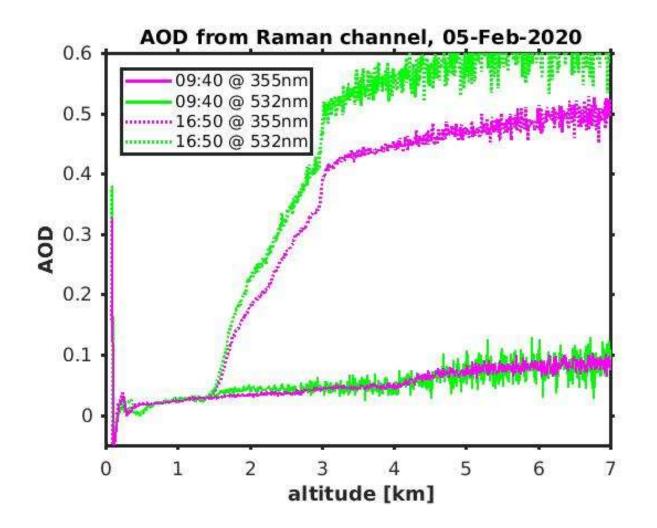
## **AOD from Raman lidar:**

Closest to raw data is AOD355 + AOD387



We need the uncritical assumption of an AE to separate into AOD355 and AOD387

#### AOD from Raman Lidar



Higher noise for 607nm (ok)

Higher AOD532 in cloud than AOD355, this is significant (below 2km!)

Different overlapps for UV and VIS  $\rightarrow$  start above 700m

